PLANT DOCKS BLAZING.

A DISASTROUS FIRE SWEEPS THROUGH BRUNSWICK, GA.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED, ONE LIFE LOST, AND SEVERAL

Savannah, Ga., April 2.-A dispatch from Brunswick, Ga. says that the Plant Railway system docks and warehouses are burning. The fire started at 11 o'clock and is still burning in high gale of wind. It has destroyed fully \$500,-00 worth of property, cost one human life, caused one man to be mashed and crippled, and prostrated four men, who are suffering in various stages. The dead man is a night watchman, named Smith, who died from apoplexy, due to excitement. The injured man, whose name is unknown, lest a hand. The men prostrated are

negroes.

The property destroyed includes the wharf property, cotton sheds, freight warehouses, tracks, part of the freight in the warehouses, etc., all elonging to the Plant system, and comprising their local terminal freight facilities; a number of freight cars and between 10,000 and 20,000 crossties, the property of N. Emanuel and James E. Broadhead; the Plant system docks; 25,000 barrels of rosin; 1,000 barrels of spirits of turpentine; all the wharf engines; wholesale grocery pullding, grocery stock and warehouse buildings of the Downing Company; Segues's fishhouse, nd many other buildings.

At this hour it is impossible to gain anything like an accurate statement of the losses, but the estimates place the Flant system at 575,000; Downing, \$225,000; Briesenick and occupants, \$60,000; Lott, \$15,000, and Newman, \$20,000. fesses. Downing and Lott are about covered by insurance. Mr. Newman has \$5,000 insurance. HOW THE BLAZE STARTED.

When the alarm was turned in, a volume of smoke from the bay caused crowds to hurry that way. The fire was then burning inside a warehouse of the Plant system dock, and had caught from a pile-driver engine. A train of freight on the dock tracks prevented easy access, and the fire was hard to get at. While the fire was being fought under these difficulties, extra forces of laborers were pilling cotton into the British steamship Humbert, lying alongside, and when all the cotton was in she pulled off. The Norwegian bark Ascalon was also pulled off in The fire by this time had burned men the line of freight-cars and into the mair warehouses, where hundreds of citizens were assisting the employes in getting out goods.

From there the flames swept under the ro of the cotton-sheds. The wind was blowing cely, and the firemen endeavored to keep a wall of water between them and Downing's naval-stores docks, but without avail. At 2 o'clock the rosin had caught, and the fierce heat and dense black smoke drove the people away. Every available man was employed throwing naval stores into the bay, and the water was soon filled with a mass of blazing barrels.

The flames swept across Downing's docks and warehouses, catching the large brick supply building and destroying it. The heat from the fire still raging in the yards ignited the brick block opposite, and it went gradually through, taking the Ocean Hotel with it, and branching off up Monk-st. to the Hoyt Hardware Company and nearby buildings.

to this hour the maddest excitement had characterized the actions of many people, and rumors of fatal and other accidents were adding to the excitement. Business had long since been ended, and the entire population was viewing the flames and assisting the firemen. When Hoyt's building caught, it was expected that the entire business portion of Brunswick was going. and merchants began moving their stocks to th

Pandemonium reigned, drays and other vehicles were driven at breakneck speed up and down e streets to store doors, and flying clouds of sparks sent property-owners home to guard their illdings. Every available man was employed to watch for fires, and garden hose and ladders were placed in readiness. Two or three dwellings caught, and also the Courthouse, but they were saved by volunteers.

THE WATER SUPPLY GIVES OUT.

When wholesale destruction seemed inevitable Waveross, Savannah and Jacksonville were asked for aid, and cheering answers were received. Chief Grain and his men did good work and the water supply held out well, but the water was finally exhausted before the neighboring firemen arrived on special trains, rendering their presence practically useless. With the wholesale emptying of stores and squares came the necessity for protection, and the Brunswick Riflemen came out for guards. At

fo'clock the riot alarm was sounded, and both the Riffemen and Naval Reserves came out at double-quick, and will do guard duty during the night. works, and no lights are burning to-night, the dense smoke keeps Brunswick in The fire inter light works, and while the dens total darkness.

OUTCRIES AT A MUSIC HALL.

THE PROPRIETOR, ATTEMPTING TO SUPPRESS THE DISTURBERS, RECEIVES A SWINGING BLOW-TWO ARRESTS MADE.

was considerable excitement at the Imperia Music Hall, Twenty-ninth-st. and Broadway, shortly after 11 o'clock last night. Joseph F. Roder and wife and Steckler Van Szinneyez, of Budapest Hungary, were seated in the orchestra. Roder per-sisted in making loud outcries and otherwise in making loud outcries and otherwise making himself obnoxious to the proprietor, ushers and audience. When one of the ushers requested him to keep quiet. Roder responded with some to keep quiet, Roder responded with some tious remarks that were quite as objectionable as his previous disturbances had been.

Mr. Kraus, the proprietor of the Imperial, ed, but was immediately rewarded with a right-hand swing that caught him just below the eye. With the assistance of several ushers the was removed to the vestibule, where the conwas renewed. A crowd gathered in Broadway of such proportions that the entire street was blocked. Mrs. Roder proved herself as expert a talker as a champion prize-fisher usually is. Eventually Van Szinneyez and Roder were placed ander arrest. They were taken to the Thirtieth-st station, where charges were preferred against

A charge was also made against Mrs. Roder, but was subsequently withdrawn at the instance of the newspaper men who happened to be present. Van Szinneyez gave his occupation as that of a newspaper man.

MEXICAN LABORERS SENT BACK.

El Paso, Tex., April 2.—Every Sunday and Wednesday Norton, Drake & Co., who supply labor-Co., who supply laborers for the Southern Pacific Railroad, have been in habit of shipping forty or fifty Mexicans from city west over the Southern Pacific. The can laborers have protested, and charged that railroad is contracting for foreign labor. erday Government Immigration Agent Alfred ade a raid on a carload of these laborers as the train was about to pull out for the west as the train was about to pull out for the west and captured half a dozen Mexicans, who acknowledged that they had just come from Mexico. There are nothing to implicate the railroad company or forton, Drake & Co., as they said the men came to them unsolicited and asked for work. Mr. Hampton, however, took the men across to Mexico and ramed them not to return, as they came under the had of pauper labor.

FREE LIBRARY FOR FAIRFIELD. CONN. Pridgeport, Conn., April 2.—Frederick Sturges, a saithy resident of Fairfield, will erect a handsome sliding on the site of the St. Marc Hotel, which archased yesterday, and will give it to the town public library. He has long had this project line and was waiting for such an opportunity sale of the hotel property presented.

LIPPITT'S PLURALITY.

THE GREATEST REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN RHODE ISLAND SINCE 1862. Providence, April 2 (Special).-Complete re-

turns on the Rhode Island State election show the following figures:

 Lippitt (Republican)
 28.448

 Littlefield (Democrat)
 17,170

 Peabody (Prohibition)
 3,082

 Thienert (Socialist)
 1,224

 Burlingame (Populist)
 718

This breaks all previous records except the practically unanimous vote for Governor Sprague There was no regular opposition to William Sprague that year, but there were some votes cast against him. His majority over all was 11,264. Howard's plurality in 1874 was 10,746. Mr. Bennett, Secretary of State, can flatter himself with having received what is probably the largest plurality ever cast for a candidate for a State office in the State. His plurality of 12,274

has, so far as ascertained, not been equalled. Edward R. Allen was re-elected Lieutenant-Governor by 10,798 plurality; Charles P. Bennett, Secretary of State, by 12,274 plurality, thus leading the poil; Edward C. Dubois, Attorney-General, by 19,364 plurality, and Samuel Clark, General Treasurer, by 11,365 plurality. James A. Williams, the Prohibition candidate for Attor-

ney-General led his ticket, with 3,876 votes. Lippitt carried every city and town in the State except the small town of North Smithfield. In ten towns the Prohibition vote exceeded the Democratic. Lippitt's plurality in Providence

Grand Committee will stand Republicans. The Grand Committee will stand Republicans, 104; Democrats, 6. Of these two are Senators and four Representatives. In all the cities and towns where the license question was up, under the local-option feature of the statute, license was voted except in North Kingston. The vote in this city was: Yes, 10,302; No, 4,353. In Pawtucket, Yes, 2,609; No, 1,371.

The total possible vote of the State was 73,076.

NEW-YORK WOULD WELCOME HIM.

SPEAKER REED MAY PRACTISE LAW HERE IF HE IS NOT NOMINATED FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Washington, April 2 (Special),-"The Star" pub ishes this afternoon an interesting piece of gossip about Speaker Reed's plans for the future in case fails to receive the Republican nomination for the Presidency at St. Louis. It says:

"Mr. Reed, it is understood, is serving his last term in the House of Representatives, no matter what may be the result of the St. Louis Conven-If he is not nominated for President, Reed will retire from Congress and will probably take up the practice of law in New-York. A to his information, said to a 'Stat porter: 'Mr. Reed will retire from Congress at the close of this term and will quit politics if he is not nominated for the Presidency. propositions to enter the practice of law in New-York have been made to him, and their considera tion is contingent upon the result of the National Convention. Of course neither Mr. Reed nor those might be regarded as representing him, care the Presidential nomination, for the reason that this might be regarded as anticipating defeat. But the information is regarded as positive enough to warrant would-be aspirants to the Speakership in the next Congress to begin laying their plans. The Republicans assume that there can be no doubt about their maintaining their control of the House about their maintaining their control of the House in the next Congress, and that they will have to elect Mr. Reed's successor. His intention to retire from Congress is, therefore, a matter of interest to several aspiring leaders. Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, who is making a fight for the Governorship of his State, will probably retire from that contest and accept renomination for Congress, with the idea that his prospects to succeed Mr. Reed will be more than fair. It is expected that General Grosvenor, of Ohio, will also be an aspirant, relying on the prestige he has acquired as the leader of the Mc-Kinley forces."

A GOVERNMENT PARTY LOST.

EIGHT MEN REPORTED TO HAVE PERISHED IN THE RAINY LAKE COUNTRY.

Crookstown, Minn., April 2.-A letter received by "The Times" from the War Road River country says it is reported there that Colonel A. F. Naff, special agent of the Interior Department, who had redations by the Inlians in the Rainy Lake country with an outfit of half a dozen men and a United States Marshal, had gone through the ice on Rainy River and all were ost. The War Road River, from which the report came, is near the mouth of the Rainy, and the story is believed to be authentic.

SENATOR ALLISON TO WRITE A LETTER.

HE WILL DEFINE HIS MOTIVES IN SEEKING THE PRESIDENCY AND SAY THAT ONE TERM

IS ENOUGH FOR HIM. Washington, April 2 (Special).-It is announced n the best authority that Senator Allison will write and publish within the next ten days a lette in which he will define the motives which have led blm to enter the contest for the Republican Presintial nomination at St. Louis. In this letter ne will state definitely that if nominated and elected he will not seek a renomination from the party, his purpose being to end his political career, if elevated to the Presidency, with a single term in the White House. Mr. Allison is now seventy-one years old, and at the expiration of the next Presidential term, on March 4, 1901, will be almost seventy-six. The new term in the Senate to which he has just been chosen by the Legislature of Iowa will end on March 4, 1903.

DISGRACE LED HIM TO SUICIDE.

THE DEAD BODY OF MAXEY CORE, A DEFAULTING TREASURER, FOUND.

Lincoln, Neb., April 2.-Two boys hunting ducks on Salt Creek, near the State Penitentiary building, three miles from the city, early this evening found the dead body of Maxey Cobb, treasurer of this (Lancaster) county. He had committed suicide, presumably by polson, as there are no marks of violence. This is the tragic sequel to the treasury shortage of nearly \$40,000 which developed last week and for which Cobb was held responsible. No criminal action had been begun against him, but he inal action had been begun against him, but he brooded over the matter, and a week ago transferred his life insurance to protect his bondsmen. He disappeared Monday, but no alarm was felt, as it was thought he was indulging in a protracted spree. Cobb is a son of ex-Chief Justice Amos Cobb, of the Supreme Court. He was one of the most popular young men in the city, and his integrity had never been questioned. He leaves a wife.

ANTI-THEATRE HAT BILL A LAW. Columbus, Ohio, April 2.—The Senate to-day passed the Fosdick Anti-Theatre Hat bill, and it is law. There were but two votes against it—Senators Hogg and Whittelsey.

FLAMES IN A NEW-YORK VILLAGE.

Rome, N. Y., April 2.-At 1:30 o'clock this morning Rome, N. Y., April 2.—At 1:30 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the store of H. W. Stewart, in Oriskany Falls, and destroyed \$50,660 worth of property. Following is an estimate of the losses: W. H. Fowler, jr., effitre block and stock of drygoods, groceries, etc., \$20,600; J. C. Cross, entire block, \$5,000; Hatheway & Reynolds, block, \$16,000; R. A. Rice, barber, \$400; J. A. Bardroff, ciothing, \$200; F. Rice, barber, \$400; J. A. Bardroff, ciothing, \$200; F. Chessbro & Co., entire stock general merchandise, \$3,000; W. R. Stewart, \$4,000; Union Cub, \$500; John Garvey, saloon, fixtures, etc., \$500; G. J. Pollard, M. D., \$500. The amount of insurance has not been figured up. There is not a store left in the village. The cause of the fire is unknown.

PLENTY OF HAY IN THE COUNTRY.

Canajoharie, N. Y., April 2.—Reports from points throughout the leading hay States and Canada, re-ceived during the present week by "The Hay Trade Loursel," Indicate the course of the coursel," Indicate the course Journal," indicate that about 25 per cent marketable hay is still to come forward. In the face of the short crop of last year, the paper says this s considered a large percentage, but as grains of all kinds have brought low prices, farmers have used grain and coarse fodder, of which there was an grain and coarse fodder, of which there was an abundance, and fed sparingly of hay. This, together with large shipments into the seaboard markets from Canada, accounts for the present surplus. Advanced prices of \$2\$ to \$3\$ a ton over last season have drawn to the markets an ample supply, and, as Canada has about 30 per cent of her crop still on hand and warm weather is approaching, the scale of prices is being barely maintained.

ITS WORK ABOUT HALF DONE PLATT'S SPOILS IN DANGER. A MOVE FOR CLOSER UNION.

MEETING OF THE VENEZUELAN BOUND-

ARY COMMISSION.

THE MOST IMPORTANT SESSION YET HELD-DIS-HOUSE CALLS FOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, April 2.-Justice Brewer presided Venezuelan Commission which has been held in the last two weeks, having returned from San Antonio Tex last night. All the members were in attendance, and after a careful individual study of the British Blue Book, they entered into a discussion of the arguments and evimost Important so far held by the Commission, which is now possessed of all the main features of the contention and the principal points on which the dispute depends.

The question of sending one or more repre sentatives of the Commission to Europe verify the accuracy of the documents submitted by Venezuela and Great Britain was discussed, and while no definite action was taken the in-dispensability of the examination of Spanish as well as Dutch archives was recognized, and no doubt is expressed that a search will soon be

The Commission has now been at work three onths, and its labors are thought to be about

In the House to-day Mr. Hitt reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs the resolution asking the President to transmit to Congress all corespondence in the State Department since December 1, 1835, relating to offers of mediation or intervention by the United States in the af-fairs of Venezuela, and it was agreed to.

IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

CLUB WOMEN OF STATEN ISLAND AT WAR WITH A JANITOR FOR POSSESSION

OF THEIR HOUSE. The young women of the Staten Island Bicycle

ab, whose members mingle in the most fashion able society on the island, are locked out of thel clubhouse at Jay and Wall sts., St. George, as the result of a fight for possession between R. M Dunne, the ex-janitor of the club, and Miss Violet M. E. Ward and Miss Alice Austen, the founders and leading spirits of the organization,

The bicycle club was organized last summer and had a successful season. The membership grew until the list contained the names of seventy-five well-known young women. Dunne was hired to ok after the clubhouse, and in connection with h he ran a repair shop.

When the season was over he retired, and later secured a lease of the place from Colin McLean, th owner, for a year. A few days ago Miss Ward and found Dunne in possession. They demanded to know what he was doing there. In reply he showed his lease. The paper did not intimidate them and they calmly evicted Dunne and his bicycles, Dunne submitted, but when the women left the place, put his things back and fastened a new lock

on the door.

When the young women returned they entered by another way and left two \$100 wheels in the place. The following day the wheels had disappeared and the police have been making efforts to find them, with no success. A half-dozen of the members of the club heid a meeting and a new padlock of stern proportions decorates the door and keeps Dunne on the outside. conditions now exist, neither Dunne nor the

As the conditions now exist.

Club members can get in.

Miss Ward holds a lease, she says, which extends over an indefinite period, and Dunne says his paper is good for tweive months. He also intimates that the club did not pay its last quarter's reot.

Miss Ward, with great indignation, says it will be promptly paid when the bill is received. Legal pro-

THEY TRIED TO WRECK THE CAPITOL.

GREAT EXCITEMENT CAUSED BY THE WORK OF VANDALS IN JACKSON, MISS.

caused here this morning when it was learned that an effort had been made during the night to tear down the State Capitol. Two large stones were reoved from the southwest corner, and had not moved from the southwest corner, and had hot Secretary of State Power, who was working in his office later than usual, heard the stones fall and gone out to investigate, a large section of the crumbling building would have been undermined. The vandals ran when he approached, and are not known. The building is old, and in such a dilapidated condition that the removal of the smallest support would cause it to collapse. The State officials talk about moving out.

A FORGER BREAKS DOWN.

HE CONFESSES TO SWINDLING MANY FIRMS ON

BOGUS ORDERS. Isaac Kahn, thirty-nine years old, who lives at No. 284 East Eighty-third-st., was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday and held for examination on a complaint of presenting a forged order to William Tonks, a wholesale dealer in musical supplies. No. 26 Warren-st., asking that plano covers to the value of \$60 be sent to M. Cohn. a retail dealer at No. 46 West Broadway. In qourt Kahn said his name was Edward Strauss. When he was taken to the Leonard-st. station he made a confession to Cap-tain Cross of having swindled many firms on forged tain Cross of having swindled many firms on forged orders. He does not remember the names of all the firms he swindled. The following are some of the persons from whom he got goods on forged orders; Mrs. M. A. Martin, No. 226 Church-st., on a forged order of Lederman & Co., No. 20 Whitehall-st.; A. Sartorious & Co., No. 46 West Broadway, on an order purporting to be signed by L. Yankauer, No. 92 Third-ave.; Ruhl & Co., No. 123 West Houston-st., on a forged order of H. Rosenstein, No. 424 Sixth-ave.

st., on a forged order of H.
Sixth-ave.
A memorandum found on Kahn's possession contained many names, among them being that of a bieyote firm and Edman Brothers, No. 105 Franklin-st.

The police believe that many merchants will appear to identify and prosecute Kahn when he is afpear to identify and prosecute Kahn when he is afpear to identify and prosecute Kahn when he is afpear to identify and prosecute Kahn when he is afpear to identify and prosecute the court.

A POLICE COMMISSIONER UNDER A CLOUD. Poughkeepsie, April 2 (Special).—Dr. O. M. Shedl, proprietor of "The Poughkeepsie Star" and a mem-ber of the Board of Police Commissioners, was ar-rested to-night on a charge of larceny in the first degree. Shedd in being prosecuted for being short 39,622 % in his accounts with the Order of United Friends. M. W. Vanaucken, a lawyer, of Utica, ar-Friends. M. W. Vanaucken, a lawyer, of Utica, arrived in this city to-day, accompanied by Treasurer A. A. Lamprey, of the order. The shortage dates back to September, 1891, and many of the records, it is alleged by the prosecuting attorney, have been destroyed by Shedd. Shedd was found in the house of Charles Johnson, on Washington-st., by Officer Case, and when he left the house he took two pairs of shears out of Mrs. Johnson's work-basket, for what purpose is not known. They were found on him by Mr. Johnson. He was arraigned before Recorder deell, and held under 3,000 ball to appear for an examination to-morrow morning. William Adriance became his bondsman.

FOR GOOD ROADS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Springfield, Mass., April 2.-The road supervisors and superintendents of fifteen towns and cities in this part of the State to-day formed in this city the Connecticut Vailey Highway Association. The sociation will seek to advance the cause of good roads. These officers were elected: President, Superintendent W. L. Dickinson, of this city; vice-presidents, Superintendent C. E. Crehore, of Chicopee, and Enos W. Boise, of Blandford; secretary, City Engineer Slocum, of this city; treasurer, T. B. Moseley, of Westfield.

THE ROBERT ROSS MEMORIAL.

Troy, N. Y., April 2.-The annual meeting of the Ross Memorial Association was held morning. The design committee of the association accompanied by prominent citizens of Troy, will in spect the clay model of the Robert Ross statue at the studio of the sculptor, J. Massey Rhind, April 10. The sculptor has until July 1 to complete the statue, but it is thought that the work will be fin-ished in June. A site for the statue has not yet been selected.

THE ANGELIER JURY DISAGREES. Baltimore, April 2.-Mrs. Mattie V. Angelier and

Baltimore, April 2.—Mrs. Mattle V. Angeler and her husband, Frank, charged with the murder of Charles F. Parker, the Massachusetts salesman, will hav at least temporary freedom after having been locked up since January 11. The jury in their case which had been out since 5 o'clock yesterday after-noon, came into court at 3 o'clock to-day and reported a disagreement. The jurors were discharged, and Judge Wickes fixed the joint ball of the prisoners at \$10,000. Mr. Campbell, their counsel, says he will furnish the ball and have the prisoners released pending a second trial.

THOSE EXCISE INSPECTORS MAY NOT BE

GOVERNOR MORTON HOLDS UP THE APPOINT-MENTS TILL THE QUESTION CAN BE DETER-MINED-MR, SAXTON'S VIEWS-LYMAN

"CONFIDENTIAL"

GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS. [DY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

is clearly of the opinion that the excise inspectors to be appointed by Henry L. Lyman, the State Excise Commissioner, are, under the Constitution, subject to an examination as to their ing to say, also thinks that it is doubtful if the Legislature could exempt these inspectors from the Civil Service examinations by labeling them "confidential." Mr. Morton has directed his law advisers to make a careful examination of the bearing upon this question, and this afternoon he requested Mr. Lyman not to appoint any excise inspectors until this point is settled.

Lieutenant-Governor Saxton, when asked this afternoon if he thought the Civil Service pro the appointments of the so-called confidential agents provided for in the Raines bill, replied: 'I have not given the matter very careful thought, but there are suggestions that occur to me upon the subject. Civil Service Reform has been written into the organic law of the State. The Constitution ordains that appointments is the Civil Service 'must be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, shall be competitive.' That is to say, the method of ascertaining the merit and fitness of applicants by competitive examinations shall be the rule. I think the people of the State meant what they said when they placed that declaration in the fundamental law." "The Legislature, to be sure, is vested with the power of making an exception to the rule, on the

ground that it is not practicable in a particular case; but the question is, does the Legislature make that exception by merely declaring a posifidential? If so, the Legislature can entirely nullify the Civil Service provision of the Constitution by declaring that all places under the Civil Service shall be confidential. We cannot change the nature of the thing by giving it a certain The question is not what the place is called, but what it really is. Still, I could not say without further consideration that the Constitution of its own force places these positions in the competitive schedule

"Whether it does or not, it seems to me that they ought to be definitely placed in that schedule by virtue of the provisions of the Civil Service laws. I must say that I can see no real difference in that respect between the confidential agents provided for under the Raines law, and hundreds of other places now on the competitive list.

Excise Commissioner Lyman, it is reported today, will appoint Patrick H. Cullinan, of Oswego, as his deputy, at \$4,000 a year. Mr. Cuilin in is a lawyer of Oswego, who was an Assemblyman here in 1881. He then supported Thomas C. Platt for re-election as Senator until Mr. Plat thought best to retire from the contest. From his remarkable voice he gained the name in From his remarkable voice he gained the name in the Assembly of "Fog Horn" Cullinan, and it has stuck to him ever since. If Cullinan is ap-pointed, Senator Raines will be greatly disap-pointed, for he wishes W. M. Clement, ex-Dis-trict-Attorney of Oswego County, to get the place. Mr. Lyman returned from New-York at noon

company with John T. Mott, the Republican State Committeeman from the XX District. Elliott B. Mott, of Oswego, was a ing them here, and together they went to State Controller's office. The Motts prove-ceptable to Controller Roberts as Colonel man's booksman, and they applied in the

Colonel Lyman called on the Governor, and then went to the Secretary of State's office and filed his resignation as a Fish, Game and Forest Commissioner. Before J. H. B. Mongin, Second Deputy Secretary of State, he took the

Second Deputy Secretary of State, he took the cath of office.

The subject of permanent appointments, he said, had not been considered yet. He desired to get his office in shape and then he would think of other details. In order to get the bureau in running order, he appointed temporarily ex-Assemblyman William H. Steele, of Oswego, to arrange the details of the work, and P. W. Cullipan as his private counsel. The Conto arrange the details of the work, and F. W. Cullinan as his private counsel. The Controller allowed William G. Shaible, his expert accountant, to open the books of the bureau. Colonel Lyman also made a requisition on the Civil Service Commission for several stenographers and clerks.

TO PROTECT THE CLUBS.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE RAINES

LAW.

ACTION TAKEN BY REPRESENTATIVES OF NUMBER OF LEADING SOCIAL

ORGANIZATIONS.

The dissatisfaction of the leading social clubs of this city over the Raines Liquor Tax law in its application to those organizations was made manifest and distinct last evening at the headquarters fest and distinct last evening at the headquarters of the Arion Society. A special meeting had been called for representatives of the clubs to take action regarding the law. The committee of nine, which had been appointed a week ago last Wednesday night to take preliminary steps, had sent out some fifty invitations to as many clubs to send representatives to the meeting.

It was regarded last night as a sure sign that

the leading clubs of the city were practically unant-mous in their views, since thirty-five of those clubs were represented. The members met in the mass dining hall of the club. The following clubs were represented: The Arion

Society, by Richard Katzenmayer, president, and Edward M. Burghard; the Liederkranz, by William Steinway: Manhattan Club, John von Glahn; Color Cervantes, A. Martinez; Columbia, C. Sichel; Heine bund, Hugo Jansen; New-York Athletic, T. S. Watand Bartow S. Weeks; Lotos, F. F. and D. B. Sickels; Schnorer, H. C. Schroeder; Press, Frederick Hemming; Holland, Furman T. Nutt; New-York, Carl Eglinger; Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie, J. Welli; Fidelio J. M. Klein; Central Turn Verein, W. Henneburg and J. W. Kaebel; 7th Regiment, W. C. Palmer; Harlem, James H. Tay-lor, and Union League, J. R. Van Wormer. Other clubs represented were the Progress, Racquet, chem. Tremont, the Verein Freundschaft, ing, Sachem, Tremont, the Verein Freundschaft, United Service, the Aschenbroedel Society, the Beethoven Maennerchor, the Century Association, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Democratic Club of the Twen-ty-first Ward, Engineers', Fordham, the German Press, the Harmonic and the New Manhattan Ath-

In the absence from the city of Frank R. Lawrence, who had presided at the first meeting, Ed ward M Burghard was made chairman. J. H. Taylor, secretary of the Committee of Nine, was chosen secretary of the main body. It was de-cided that the seasion should be held behind closed doors, so that reporters were excluded.

The session lasted about an hour and a haif, There was a full and free discussion, and not a dissentient voice, according to the statements of members subsequently. The opinion was unanimou that the Raines law was a menace to the privacy of club life and therefore threatened the best feature of its existence. One of the speakers was particularly vehement in his denunciation of the

Continued on Seventh Page.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS EX-TENDING ITS USEFULNESS.

SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONS HEREAFTER TO TAKE

A MORE ACTIVE INTEREST IN ITS WORK-

CHILI TO COME IN AND MEXICO AND ARGENTINA NOT TO WITHDRAW.

Washington, April 2 .- An important departure in the control of the Bureau of American Republics was made this afternoon through a meeting of the committee representing the American republics which was appointed by Secretary Olney this morning, consisting of the Mexican, Brazilian, Venezuelan and Guatemalan Ministers, and the Costa Rican Charge d'Affaires. Señor Romero presided over the session, which was held in the parlor of the Bureau's building, and while the proceedings were in the nature of a preliminary determination of the future work of the organization, it is understood that propositions are under discussion for a broad

development of the Bureau's commercial use-

fulness, involving a much closer union of the

interests of all the republics on this continent. Although the general direction of the Bureau is, in all probability, to be continued under the the money for its support and being subsequently reimbursed by the other parties to the agreement, hereafter the other republics will exercise more active control over their interests Chin, although that country has assistance troparticipation in the enterprise since its conception, and the reconsideration of the determination of Mexico and Argentina to withdraw from the arrangement, which are announced, have been secured through the efforts of Secretary Olney, who is said to have confidence in creating a better understanding among the American Values the could have been deemed possi-

ing a better understanding among the American Nations than could have been deemed possible heretofore.

The committee which met to-day will hold other meetings next week and report to a conference of all the representatives as soon as possible. In addition to the chairman, its members are Señors Mendonça, Andrade, Lazo-Arriaga and Calvo.

TO LAUNCH THE CARLISLE BOOM.

IT IS SAID THAT THE SECRETARY'S PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN A FEW DAYS.

Washington, April 2 (Special).-Information has recome to Washington from apparently trustworthy sources in Kentucky that within a short perhaps within a few days-the announcement Carlisle's candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination will be made. The manner of the announcement is yet to be determined. Mr. Carlisle has been urged to reply formally to some one of the numerous requests by letter he has received to permit the use of his name. Again, it has been suggested that the announcement be made through the medium of an interview with Senator Lindsay, who is the Secretary's warm personal friend and supporter. But, in one form or the other, it is said to be certain that the Carlisle boom is soon

to be formally launched. Mr. Carlisle's supporters among the Kentucky Democrats talk in the most confident strain respecting the action to be taken by the Kentucky State Convention which will meet to send delegates to Chicago. They assert without qualification that the sound-money men will control it, and not only instruct for Mr. Carlisle for President, but indorse the Administration out and out. They declare themselves to be absolutely assured of this, and some of them go to the extent of predicting that Mr. Blackburn will not appear on the scene. One thing encouraging to the Carlisle men is the fact that both Senators Bronston and Gobel, who figured so prominently in the levislative fight as Mr. Blackburn's managers, have recently declared for Mr. Carlisie for President, and Senator Bronston, it is said, wishes to go as a delegate-at-large to Chicago to work in the Secretary's interests. to Chicago. They assert without qualification that

RUSH FOR ALASKAN GOLD FIELDS.

reptable to Controller Roberts as Colonel Lyman's bendemen, and they qualified in the sum of \$29,000. John T. Mott is president of the First National Bank of Oswego, and Eliiott B. Mott is a prosperous maltster. The Attorney-General prepared the form of the bond, and it was accepted by the Controller.

This done, Colonel Lyman had a talk with Mr. Roberts over offices, and it was finally agreed that four of the rooms of the suite in the Capitol prepared for the Controller might be used by Mr. Lyman. A force of men was immediately set to work clearing them of their furniture.

FIFTEEN VESSELS WITH LOW ALE MORE AND AS OF THE PROZEN NORTH—NEWS FROM

THE FROZEN NORTH—NEWS FROM

THE ARCTIC.

Seattle, Wash., April 2.—There is no abatement in the rush to Alaska. On the contrary, the exodus is on the increase, and by Saturday no less than fifteen vessels, big and little, with a passenger list of fully 1,000 men, freight and supplies in proportion, will have sailed from this port for the goiden fields to the north.

Mall advices from Alaska received yesterday state that the Government mail carrier, "Jimmte" Jack-

that the Government mail carrier, "Jimmie" Jackson, who left Seattle early in the winter with mail for the Yukon, has probably met the fate of two newspaper men, Hodge and McNelis, whom he deserted and left to perish. When last seen he was off

newspaper men, Hodge and McNells, whom he deserted and left to perish. When last seen he was off the trail, and cold and hunger had apparently unbalanced his mind. His two Indian companions he had also left behind, and he had thrown away much mail matter.

Another bit of news from Alaska is that the great leebound region is being made aware of Professor Andrea's proposed aerial trip to the North Pole, and that the natives, from Point Barrow to Greenland, are looking forward with keen interest to his appearance. The Pacific Geographical Society has in hand the disseminating of the news, and letters have been sent out by the commercial companies doing business in Arctic Alaska with the request that the information be imparied to all accessible natives that Professor Andrea will start from Spitzbergen some time in July next, and expects to land somewhere to the westward of the North Pole.

Alaska advices received by the steamer Willipa, which arrived in port from the north yesterday, say that enterprising Sitkans intend to drain a lake back of that staid old town and to gather by the wagonioud gold buillon and dust that for years has been brought down and accumulated in the bed of the lake by gladers. The tunnel will not be an extraordinarily long one—only about 1,000 feet—and it will run water from the lake, whose bottom is believed to be paved with gold to a great depth. The feeders of the lake are believed to have been ancient glaciers, which in their rlow process of travel have ground up the mountains and deposited precious metal along with sediment in the lake bottom. Claims have already been taken up, and preparations for unlocking the secrets of glacier and lake are to be pushed forward.

A COLORADO FUGITIVE CAPTURED.

Chicago, April 2.-A telegram was received to-day by William Pinkerton announcing the arrest at Southampton, England, of Matt Adams, the default-Southampton, England, of Matt Adams, the defaulting district clerk of Denver, Col. Adams fled from Denver on November 20 last with about \$75,000 which he had stolen from the county and from his wards. Several indictments were found against him, and after the County Commissioners of Denver had falled to find any trace of him, it was learned that he and his wife had gone to Europe, and the detective agencies in Europe got on his trail. He was a prominent G. A. R. man, and also prominent in secret society circles, and lived for years in Portland, Me.

THE TONAWANDA MURDER TRIALS.

Buffalo, April 2.-Three jurors had been obtained for the trial of Captain Jesse Graves when court adjourned this afternoon, and the panel was exmorning. Captain Hyde, who was convicted last night, was not brought into court for sentence to day, and the District-Attorney is in doubt as to whether to have him sentenced now or defer it until the other Tonawanda murder riot cases are finished.

THE YACHT CORONET'S LONG VOYAGE. San Francisco, April 2.-The American yacht Coropassage of 118 days. Arthur Curtis James, her mill-

onaire owner, sent her around the Horn for the purpose of conveying a party of scientists to Japan to make observations of the eclipse of the sun which takes place in August. The party will be headed by Professor Todd, of Amherst Coilege, and, including Mr. James and his wife, there will be fifteen all told. Mr. James and the other members of the party are expected to arrive within forty-eight hours, and the Coronet will be all ready to start for the Orient on their arrival.

GOVERNOR HUGHES GIVES UP THE FIGHT.

Phoenix, Ariz., April 2.—The contest over the occu-pation of the Gubernatorial chair is ended, Gov-ernor Hughes having gracefully surrendered. A telegram from Acting Secretary of the Interior Reynolds to Governor Hughes came last evening, directing him to vacate the office and turn the same over to Secretary Bruce. This he did at 4:30 o'clock, over to Secretary Bruce. This he did at 4:30 o'clock, stating that he would consider himself Governor until officially informed of his removal by the President, who had commissioned him, but to avoid an unseemly wrangle he would turn the office over to Secretary Bruce. His friends prevailed upon him to abandon his determination to fight his removal before the Senate.

CONSOLIDATION DISCUSSED.

HEARING BEFORE MAYOR STRONG ON

THE GREATER NEW-YORK BILL.

SETH LOW IN FAVOR OF UNITING THE CITIES. BUT THINKS THE PLAN PREMATURE-SIMON

> BRENTANO AND ERASTUS WIMAN AR-DENT SUPPORTERS OF THE MEASURE.

The Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn yesterday listened to arguments on the Greater New-York bill, and Mayor Gleason came to this city to hear what was said to Mayor Strong on the subject. Several prominent New-Yorkers who have favored consolidation of the cities spoke against the bill in its present form, contending that the scheme of consolidation had not been fairly prepared in advance, and that the bill meant a leap in the dark. Other speakers fa-

vored the bill. The hearing will be continued

Arguments for and against the Greater New-York bill were heard by Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon, and after he had listened for three hours to the talk he adjourned the hearing until this afternoon. The hearing was in the Common Council Chamber in the City Hall, and the Mayor sat on the platform behind the clerk's desk, instead of in the higher seat which is occupied by the presiding officer at meetings of the Board of Aldermen. During most of the time of the hearing he sat between Andrew H. Green, chairman of the Greater New-York Commission, who was at his right hand, and Patrick Gleason, the Mayor of Long Island City, who sat at his left hand.

Nearly two hundred persons were at the hearing, and they appeared to be about equally divided on the question of approving or disapproving the bill. Among the well-known New-Yorkers present were President Seth Low, of Columbia University; Police Commissioner Parker, President Jeroloman, of the Board of Aldermen; City Chamberlain McCook, Chief Bonner, of the Fire Department; Cyrus Clark. William E. Rogers, Le Grand B. Cannon, George H. Hill, Frederic C. Wagner, Charles Stewart Smith, John C. Coleman, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, Charles W. Watson, Frederick D. Tappen, Richard H. L. Townsend, Charles R. Emmons, Joseph Pool, J. Collins Pompelly, Benjamin Romaine, James W. Pryor, James C. Carter, Albert D. Henschel, Mornay Williams, James D. Lynch, General George W. Wright, Thomas J. Grainer, Godwin P. Benedict, Edward L. Bradford, George I. Greenfield and Lawson N. Fuller.

SETH LOW THE FIRST SPEAKER. The time set for the beginning of the hearing was 2 p. m., and Mayor Strong promptly announced then that he would first listen to speeches against the bill. He recognized as the first speaker Bresident Seth Low, of Columbia University, a former Mayor of Brooklyn, who advanced to the platform and read his speech from manuscript. President Low was applauded several times in the course of his remarks. He

solidation.

Permit me to state, as briefly as possible, my reasons for both these views. I believe in the consolidation of the cities, first, because they are essentially one community; second, because I believe that, on the whole, they will be better governed as a single community than they have been as three; third, because I believe that the people who live in the three cities, and for the sake of whom all three of the city governments exist, will be greatly benefited in many particulars by attacking the problems fitted in many particulars by attacking the problems. fited in many particulars by attacking the problems of their common life with united strength rather than as independent cities, and, therefore, to some extent inevitably with divided power. I presume that few will dispute the proposition that the three cities affected by this bill are, in effect, a single community. If any one doubts this, let him try to imagine for a moment what would be the result if the United States Government were to treat the three cities as distinct communities, and therefore as three different ports of entry. The commercial interests of the entire group of cities would suffer irreparable injury.

UNION OF COMMUNITIES.

The same conclusion is reached by observing the fact that the business of the whole group of cities, using the word business in its large sense, is all concentrated in the city of New-York. Brooklyn and Long Island City have many homes and many

concentrated in the city of New-York. Brooklyn and Long Island City have many homes and many factories and many warehouses. The business of the warehouses and the factories, almost without exception, is conducted in the city of New-York, and the occupants of many of the homes in the two cities have larger material interests in New-York than in the cities where they dwell. I conclude, therefore, that the communities affected by this bill are in substance one, and therefore that there is likely to be great advantage in treating them as one from the point of view of municipal administration.

It has been said that none of the three cities have succeeded so well with the problem of city government as to encourage the belief that the municipal problem can be dealt with better, even if as well, as hitherto, should the three cities be united into one. This argument does not seem to me to be conclusive. If a similar argument had prevailed during what John Fiske calls the critical period of American history, the Government of the United States of America never would have been formed. After the close of the Revolutionary War the thirteen new States seem to have competed with each other as to which could lifustrate the greatest incapacity for self-government. The fathers did not conclude from this that they were incapable of self-government in the that they were incapable of self-government. On the other hand, they pointed out that the States failed in securing good government impossible, in the confident belief that better government then would follow.

What did they do? They proposed a stronger union as to the matters in which the interests of the States were one, and they called a convention to prepare a Constitution for the new Union. I ask you to notice that they did not in 1787 resolve that in 1780 the United States of America should be eatablished, trusting to luck to be able, in the mean while, to frame a suitable Constitution. They called together their wisest men, prevared the Constitution with the most careful

A SAFE MODEL FOR UNION.

I do not believe that it is possible to find a model to follow in bringing about the union that aimed at in this measure for the creation of the Greater New-York. There is, I think, good reason aimed at 'n this measure for the creation of the Greater New-York. There is, I think, good reason to hope, in connection with the proposed union of the three cities, that a basis for better government may be found than any of the cities have hitherto enjoyed. As bearing upon this point, I ask you to notice that every one of the three cities, as they now exist, is in a certain sense an abnormal community. The city of Brooklyn and Long Island City are composed almost entirely of what one may call the middle cut of the population. They have in them a few wealthy men, but comparatively very few. On the other hand, while they have some poor, they have, by comparison with New-York, few of the very poor. New-York in the mean while, to a remarkable extent, precisely because it loses to Brooklyn and Long Island City and to other places this middle cut, has a population of extremes, the very rich and the very poor.

The result of this distribution of population is to widen in New-York the gap between the rich and the poor; to make the transition from wealth to poverty more abrupt; and tends to thus divide man from man, not only by a wider, but also by a deeper, gap. Sq that New-York by itself is not a normal community. It largely lacks the elements of population that bind the extremes together. In the mean while, the wealth of New-York is created to no small extent by inhabitants of Brooklyn and of Long Island City, but these beople contribute nothing to good government in New-York is created to no texercise the electoral franchise here.

On the other hand, in Brooklyn and in Long Island City, where they do exercise the franchise; such people have only a divided interest. Their material interests are frequently greater in New-York than

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